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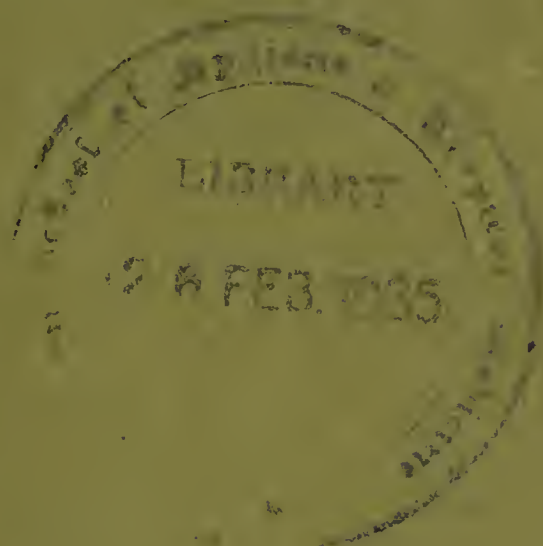
No. 1684

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

**GOLD COAST, 1933-34**

*(For Report for 1931-32 see No. 1602 (Price 3s. od.) and  
for Report for 1932-33 see No. 1657 (Price 3s. 6d.))*

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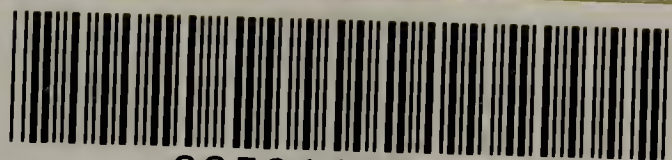
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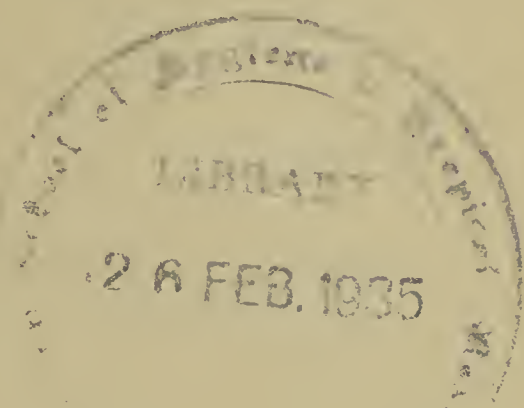
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## CHAPTER I.

### GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

#### Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between  $3^{\circ} 7'$  W. long. and  $1^{\circ} 14'$  E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

#### Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1933 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was  $86.7^{\circ}$ ,  $89.9^{\circ}$ ,  $88.4^{\circ}$ , and  $93.2^{\circ}$ , and the mean relative humidity was  $75.2^{\circ}$ ,  $75.3^{\circ}$ ,  $84.4^{\circ}$  and  $67.2^{\circ}$  respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1933 at the stations mentioned above was 35.51 inches, 53.50 inches, 54.45 inches and 50.22 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north-westerly wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

#### History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.



Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

### *The Gold Coast Colony.*

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all



their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

*Ashanti.*

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.



In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

*The Northern Territories.*

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

*Togoland under British Mandate.*

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.



## CHAPTER II.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The laws of the Colony are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of a Legislative Council constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members. It contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are administered by the Governor who is also the competent law-making authority.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. The chiefs are responsible to Government through the District Commissioners. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the Colony's judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

## CHAPTER III.

## POPULATION.

At mid-year 1933 the population of the Gold Coast, estimated on a numerical basis, numbered 3,357,950, an increase of 86,393 over that of the previous year.

The distribution by race and locality is given in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

			<i>Resident Africans.</i>	<i>* Resident Non-Africans.</i>	<i>* Maritime.</i>
Colony	...	...	1,661,155	2,304	172
Ashanti	...	...	616,752	624	—
Northern Territories	...	...	759,332	107	—
Togoland under British Mandate	...	...	317,461	43	—
			<hr/> 3,354,700 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,078 <hr/>	<hr/> 172 <hr/>

TABLE II.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>Estimated Population at mid-year, 1933.</i>					
Accra	...	...	...	...	...	65,136
Koforidua	...	...	...	...	...	11,691
Cape Coast	...	...	...	...	...	18,307
Sekondi	...	...	...	...	...	18,630
Kumasi	...	...	...	...	...	38,559
Tamale	...	...	...	...	...	14,975
Ho	...	...	...	...	...	3,467

The registration of births and deaths is confined to thirty-one urban districts, the population of which forms about eight per centum of that of the Colony as a whole.

## Births.

TABLE III.

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Male	...	...	4,090	4,080	4,726	4,794
Female	...	...	3,964	4,159	4,650	4,820
Persons	...	...	<hr/> 8,054 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,239 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,376 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,614 <hr/>

The "weighted average" birth-rate for the thirty-one areas was 34 per thousand living persons in 1933 as compared with 34.7 for the previous year.

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\*At 1931 Census.



The natural increase in the registration districts amounted to 3,350.

### Deaths.

TABLE IV.

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Male	...	...	3,752	3,765	3,687	3,981
Female	...	...	2,220	2,207	2,218	2,283
Persons	...	...	5,972	5,972	5,905	6,264

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Colony was 22.2 in 1933. This figure compares with 21.6 per thousand living persons in 1932. The infantile mortality rate varied from 73 in Sekondi to 126 in Accra.

Rates must be accepted with reserve owing to the fact that over ninety per centum of the population is not affected by registration and that no means exist of gauging the effects of immigration and emigration.

From an analysis of the data, there would appear to be grounds for belief that the health of the population as a whole in 1933 showed but a slight degree of deterioration as compared with that recorded in the previous year, in spite of the continued economic depression and resulting unemployment.

## CHAPTER IV.

## HEALTH.

## European Community.

The health of the European community in 1933-34 as judged by the statistics available compared unfavourably with the record of the previous year. Not only were the invaliding and death-rates higher in officials but the death-rate was also higher in non-officials as may be seen in the following table :—

TABLE I.

European.	Invaliding rate per thousand resident.			Death-rate per thousand resident.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	Ten-year average.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Officials ...	38	49	46	1.0	3.5
Non-officials	17	17	22	4.5	6.5

In many cases of invaliding and of death the cause was directly due to tropical conditions as, for example, malaria and blackwater fever. This is a timely reminder that, although conditions have improved very considerably in the past two decades or so, the battle with preventible tropical disease has not yet been won.

It would, of course, be unwise to attach too much importance to yearly fluctuations in the morbidity and mortality rates of a community of a few thousand souls since the probable error is considerable when dealing with small figures.

## African Community.

Whilst the invalidings of African officials numbered 33 in 1933-34 as compared with an additional one during the previous year, the number of deaths increased from 12 to 20; consequently there are some grounds for the belief that the African official community did not enjoy such good health. This is confirmed to some extent by the fact that the weighted average death-rate for the population in some thirty-one registration areas was slightly higher in the calendar year being 22.2 in 1933 as compared with 21.6 in 1932. The corresponding birth-rates were 34 for 1933 and 34.7 for 1932. In spite of a good deal that has been said to the contrary, there is little in the statistics available to suggest that the mass of the population is suffering physically from the continuation of the economic depression.



On the other hand it is a fact that malnutrition in a minor degree may not be evident until an appreciable period has elapsed.

No doubt the truly admirable family system prevailing in the Gold Coast whereby those in employment share their food and house accommodation with their unemployed brothers has resulted in the evil day being staved off for the moment. There is little doubt, however, that the improvement in the health of the people will be adversely affected unless some measure of prosperity returns, just as health conditions in most rural areas have met with a very definite set-back during the past four years.

### Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are some thirty Government hospitals for the African community having a total of 1,001 beds and 105 cots.

There are also seven Government hospitals for Europeans with 79 beds, and a hospital for mental aberrants.

In addition, hospital accommodation includes a small up-to-date cottage hospital at Achimota, several hospitals belonging to gold mines, a Basel mission hospital with sixty beds at Agogo in Ashanti and a Government field hospital for sleeping sickness cases at Nakpanduri in the northern section of Togoland under British Mandate.

Approval was given during the year for the construction of a new hospital at Keta to take the place of one which had been washed away by the sea. This will fill a much needed want.

An important addition in the form of an isolation ward for septic cases was built towards the end of 1933-34 at the Accra maternity hospital. This has been a great boon. A considerable amount of overcrowding still exists and the Accra division of the Gold Coast Central Council branch, British Red Cross Society, is engaged in collecting a sum sufficient to allow of a much needed additional ward being erected.

The mental hospital at Accra provides accommodation for 250 inmates but this number is usually greatly exceeded and funds have been provided for an extension to be built in 1934-35 to relieve the overcrowding.

Table II indicates the extent to which Government hospitals were used during the past three years:—

TABLE II.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase.
In-patients ... ..	18,584	21,226	23,225	1,999
Out-patients ... ..	240,483	218,830	227,602	8,772
Totals ... ..	259,067	240,056	250,827	10,771



It may be of interest to give a few details of the work done during the year at the Gold Coast hospital, Accra, the African hospital, Kumasi, the maternity hospital also at Accra, and the Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

TABLE III.

(a) Gold Coast hospital—227 beds and cots.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Out-patients ... ..	13,261	13,137	13,473
In-patients ... ..	3,645	3,349	3,020
Daily average (in-patients) ... ..	223	219	228
Major operations ... ..	675	560	705
Minor operations ... ..	709	466	758

TABLE IV.

(b) Kumasi African hospital—140 beds and cots.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Out-patients ... ..	17,804	13,929	13,645
In-patients ... ..	1,954	2,334	2,204
Daily average (in-patients) ... ..	134	141	151
Major operations ... ..	229	182	190
Minor operations ... ..	382	381	448

TABLE V.

(c) Accra maternity hospital—52 beds and cots.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
In-patients ... ..	972	1,393	1,286
Deliveries ... ..	553	772	625
Attendances at ante-natal and post-natal clinics ... ..	12,722	14,394	13,364

TABLE VI.

(d) Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

	1932-33. (Opened 1st November, 1933.)	1933-34.
Ante-natal cases advised ... ..	692	1,780
Infants and children treated ... ..	1,434	5,034

**Welfare centres, etc.**

The Cape Coast welfare centre with that at Sekondi is maintained under the aegis of the Gold Coast branch of the British Red Cross Society and represents one of the more important activities of this organisation.

The Roman Catholic mission also carries on welfare work at Kpandu, Eikwe and Dsodzie and is shortly opening fresh centres at Asankrangwa and elsewhere.

A certain amount of simple medical work is performed by the White Fathers mission at Navrongo and Jirapa in the Northern Territories whilst the Basel mission does similar work at Pamu in western Ashanti.

A considerable amount of first-aid work is done in villages in the neighbourhood of large towns by scholars who are members of junior Red Cross links.

**Prevalent diseases.**

It will be seen from the following table that yaws and malaria still occupy the first and second places on the list of diseases in out-patients and in-patients.

TABLE VII.

Disease.	Incidence per 1,000 in-patients . and out-patients seen.
Yaws ... ..	241
Malaria ... ..	102
Pneumonia ... ..	6
Tuberculosis ... ..	5

Some 1,634 deaths were recorded in patients admitted into hospital, the case mortality being as follows :—

TABLE VIII.

Disease.							Case mortality per 1,000.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	402
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

It is to be noted with regret that a recrudescence occurred of cases of yellow fever scattered in various parts of the Colony and Togoland under British Mandate. In the latter area a sharp outbreak of small-pox occurred which was rapidly got under control chiefly as the result of the prompt measures taken to vaccinate the whole population of the district and to confine the sufferers whilst in an infective state in isolation camps.

The very considerable increase in the number of cases of sleeping sickness gave rise to anxiety and medical officers were detailed to investigate the incidence in the Northern Territories and to institute a campaign against the disease.

### Health activities.

Perhaps the most important event in 1933–34 from the public health standpoint was the inauguration of the pipe-borne water supply for Kumasi. This took place in March, 1934. Advances continue to be made by health officers working in co-operation with the Administration, officers of the Public Works, etc., but these are handicapped by lack of funds and retrenchment has severely reduced the number of health staff available.

Housing, including that of mine employees who as a class suffer severely from tuberculosis, has received much attention. In rural areas, owing partly to the economic depression and the low price obtained for the staple product (cocoa) but also on the grounds that health staff are not available, housing and sanitation in general have suffered a set-back.

Considerable discussion took place during the year on the subject of amending public health law in the Colony and when this amendment becomes a *fait accompli*, it should be less difficult to secure at least a minimum standard of sanitation.



Public health education, port health work, welfare work, the control of epidemics, etc., are amongst the various duties for which the Health Branch of the Medical Department is held responsible and these activities were carried out as well as possible with a reduced staff.

The establishment of village dispensaries will help to stimulate residents in rural areas to improve their surroundings. When not engaged in curative work the dispensers attached to these units will be available to supervise village sanitation just as is done by sanitary inspectors, village overseers and by voluntary and paid health visitors and trained midwives in towns. In this connexion it should be stated that the village dispensary scheme devised in 1930-31 is now established on a firm footing. One officer is working on his own at Wiawso and it is anticipated that additional officers will be available for posting to areas during 1934-35 when the chiefs and their people construct the necessary buildings and quarters.

### Conclusion.

The year affords a warning since the standard of health was lower as judged by the statistics available. The whole-hearted co-operation of all sections of the community is needed in the campaign to promote health and to prevent disease, more especially now that staff has been reduced and the financial situation still acts as a brake on progress.

The people of the Gold Coast have made immense strides in the attitude adopted to health measures and requirements, and the proportion of those with an appreciation of the benefits of good hygienic conditions and skilled medical attendance is rising as every year goes by. This augurs well for the future.

## CHAPTER V.

## HOUSING.

Despite adverse financial conditions which reduced building operations to a level fifteen per cent below that of the previous year, steady improvement in housing has been maintained generally with the exception of rural areas in Ashanti where straitened means due to low cocoa prices caused a definite set-back. In the larger towns permits to build prove that practically all specifications are for cement and sand block houses with separate blocks for bath-house, kitchen and latrine. In general, the value of buildings erected on approved permits shows a considerable increase, indicating a desire for better and healthier accommodation.

In the smaller centres where building is controlled most of the new buildings are constructed of solid "swish" with corrugated iron roofs and there is a marked improvement generally in both design and workmanship. Where possible, the tendency to revert to the old insanitary type of mud and stick dwelling has been checked in the interests of the people themselves; and the year 1933 was one of real progress in this most important phase of social development.

The difficulties of supervising building activities have increased considerably owing to the unavoidable reduction of the personnel of the Public Works and Health departments, but closer control has been possible through the delegation of powers by the Director of Public Works to officers of the Health department in regard to the regulation of construction in urban areas. This shortage of staff has retarded progress in the provision of new layouts for which the people continue to display a strong desire; but, despite it, a considerable amount of laying out and town-planning has been carried out in Accra and the larger towns and, with the co-operation of the Survey department, in Tamale, Prang and Salaga in the Northern Territories.

Recent developments in the mining industry, more particularly in the Colony, have created fresh problems; and, since the risk from tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory system is especially great among mine employees, legislation is contemplated with a view to removing the undesirable conditions caused by the growth of congested and unhygienic dwellings in the mining and prospecting areas.

The impetus given in 1932 to improvement in domestic hygiene at Tamale and certain other towns in the Northern Territories continued to give gratifying results: houses built on the approved rectangular lines with due provision for light and

air are beginning to appear. This type of house is most desirable in townships where the existence of public buildings and of roads and lanes with side drains renders uniform building lines essential, but encouragement is still given in the Protectorate to the construction of the round hut, which possesses certain advantages as regards thatching and ease of roof construction so long as provision is made for proper spacing and ventilation.



## CHAPTER VI.

## PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food crops are grown and livestock is raised and marketed.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has been long established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti, and has recently been undertaken in the Northern Territories with some success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

## Agriculture.

*Cocoa.*

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are at a minimum of about ten to fifteen thousand tons, so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during the 1932-33 crop year was the highest on record. The major crop amounted to 230,100 tons from the Gold Coast and 9,200 from British Togoland. The minor crop was 15,600 tons and 800 tons respectively, giving a grand total production for the crop year of 255,700 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1932 to 30th September, 1933 were 256,108 tons. The 1933-34 major crop production is estimated to be 202,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows.

## FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1933-34 ... ..	258,256	4,265	262,521
32-33 ... ..	201,459	5,549	207,008
31-32 ... ..	230,576	5,092	235,668
30-31 ... ..	221,156	6,028	227,184
29-30 ... ..	200,912	5,673	206,585

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,000 persons in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 185 families, living in 150 separate compounds, produced and sold 5,665 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1932-33. The number of farmers was 174 male and 194 female, so that the production per head was 924 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price of 8s. 1d. per load, about £6 5s. This is not an actual cash return as about 20 per cent of the cocoa was sold in advance at an average price of 3s. 9d. which reduces the cash return per farmer by about 14s. The distribution is further complicated by a high percentage of pawned farms, but the mortgagor may be another farmer.

The cost of production per load was 4.2 man days, the equivalent of 65 working days per family per annum, yielding a gross earning at the rate of 1s. 7d. a day. The remuneration of a person employed by the owner as a " caretaker " of a farm is by custom one-third of the crop and the earning capacity of labour in cocoa can therefore be taken as a third of 1s. 7d. or about 6d. per day worked. These caretakers grow their own food, the owner having no call on their time except in caring for the cocoa farms. During the 1933-34 season prices were about 3s. per load below 1932-33 so that earnings were proportionately less.

*Kola.*

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again decreased and there has been no compensatory movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased local production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.



The following table for the four financial years shows the movements of nuts in tons :—

<i>Movement within country.</i>	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Ashanti to north overland	n.r.	4,796	3,745	4,436
„ „ south by rail	n.r.	25	75	617
Colony to north overland	n.r.	129	427	72
<i>Exports.</i>				
Export via ports ...	197	249	1,074	3,110
„ overland ...	2,236	2,810	n.r.	n.r.
Total Exports ...	2,433	3,059	—	—

n.r. = no record.

#### *Oil Palm Products.*

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price and has in consequence been adversely affected by world economic conditions. Exports have decreased as follows :—

Maritime Exports.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.
Palm oil ... {	Tons	10	468	477	408
	Value	£101	£6,458	£7,437	£9,611
Palm kernel ... {	Tons	2,489	6,678	4,213	4,460
	Value	£17,629	£57,801	£39,679	£55,162
				£55,162	£83,942

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, but the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme remains closed.

#### *Copra.*

Exports have decreased owing to the fall in prices.

	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.
Tons ... ..	1,142	1,426	1,429	938	1,157
Value ... ..	£10,158	£16,645	£15,492	£14,602	£19,741



*Cotton.*

There were no maritime exports during the year, but about 30 tons of seed cotton were exported over the eastern frontier against an average of 86 tons for the previous three years. Cotton growing in the Northern Territories is developing slowly, the lint being used locally.

*Rice.*

A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last four financial years :—

	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Paddy (tons)	... 426	354	414	289

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

				s.	d.
1933-34	...	...	...	7	6
1932-33	...	...	...	10	0
1931-32	...	...	...	9	0
1930-31	...	...	...	12	0

*Rubber.*

Exports were as follows :—

1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
89,973	21,065	130,834	474,180

*Food crops.*

There is a large production of food crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the Navrongo district of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are millet, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts, and shea butter, while beef, mutton, goats, game and poultry are widely consumed.

In the Lawra-Wa area of the Northern Territories, a savannah type of country, yams and maize are the staple foods. Shea-nuts and groundnuts are also part of the diet. Animal foods are not so commonly eaten.

Farther south in Mamprusi, and in the northern section of Togoland, yams are the main food supply, with maize and millet, beans and sweet potatoes, shea butter and groundnuts. Animal foods are used in considerably less quantities. This is the true savannah region and produces little of economic value.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are still more sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes all the principal ports and the great trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, are the numerous varieties of fish.

#### *Production by Non-Africans.*

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

#### **Native Industries and Pursuits.**

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people has resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns of locally grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.



Kola nuts which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to cause a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "akpeteshi" (anglicé, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this example of enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties. The rapid increase in this traffic is engaging the anxious consideration of Government.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.



Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Essiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in north Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

Efforts were made to increase production in northern Ashanti with the object of developing an export industry and this resulted in an estimated increase of some three to four hundred tons, but meantime the export price had fallen below the cost of production. Fortunately the local demand enabled producers to dispose of the crop profitably and it seems likely that production will go on steadily increasing.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the amount of actual cash received by the family exchequer is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the farm owned by the individual is usually about this size—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 5s. 3d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 262,521 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction

of hired labour of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the growing and production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 415 with 8,828 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year and cocoa was purchased at an average price of £6 per ton lower than in the 1932-33 period. Farmers have not reacted, as some feared, by ceasing to pluck their cocoa. On the contrary they are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rate of wages of labourers hired by the year from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925-26. In some areas labourers who are employed to do weeding, picking and preparing the crop, and conveying it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the crop for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flint-lock guns and in addition employ many ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches even the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the capture and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time.



Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold in the large markets on skewers. So prepared, they fetch about  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of livestock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the resources of the Colony are insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing livestock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi in the Accra district cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from sisal fibre and hibiscus bark. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood, and carving are also carried on in many localities.

A trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

The native market plays an important part in the daily life of the people as shown by the following description of the Wenchi market, which is typical of the larger trading centres in northern Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The market, which is to be found in the centre of the Moham-medan zongo, is some four acres in extent. The women of many villages, some as far as fifteen miles from Wenchi, bring their farm produce for sale.



As one walks through the market a great variety of tribes are seen both buying and selling. The leather merchants from Mopti and Moshi offer sandals, waist purses and other articles manufactured from goat skins. The barbers from Sokoto and Hausa shave with razors made by the local blacksmith. The snuff merchants from Jimini and Palaga in the French Ivory Coast sell snuff made from tobacco leaf mixed with dust produced from dried cocoa pods which have been boiled, dried again and pounded. The shea butter vendors hail from Moshi and Kong. The medicine sellers are Hausas from Sokoto and Kano with their mixed assortment of shells, ginger root, bark of trees, dried hedgehog, guinea grain, and so on.

The cloth sellers occupy covered stalls and come from Lagos, Banda, Jimini, Kotokoli and Hausa to offer bright Manchester cloths and Moshi blankets. Each merchant has a sewing machine and is able to convert the cloth into any garment required.

The butchers in the meat market, from Wangara and Banda, purchase their cattle from traders coming from Sofara in the French Ivory Coast. A large cow costs £5, whilst smaller ones realize from £1 to £4 each.

The fish sellers from Wangara, Moshi, Wa, Fulani, Grunshi and Cape Coast offer their dried fish, and find a good market. Most of the fish comes by head load from Mopti, Kroyanza and Sofara whence it takes thirty to forty days to reach Wenchi.

The farm produce market is always busy. It is essentially the women's market, and they vie with one another in selling their goods. There are women from Wangara, Hausa, Jimini, Palaga, Bobo, 'Banda, Dagomba, Moshi, Brong, Lobi, Bontuku, Mfantra, Ashanti, Accra, Cape Coast and Mankessim.

The chief articles for sale are rice, native soap, mangoes, groundnuts, dawa-dawa (made from the seed of the tree), corn-flour cakes, cassava flour, cassava starch, kenki, snails, millet, raw cotton, cocoyams, yams, peppers, garden eggs, onions, bananas, plantains, palm oil, palm nuts, ginger, tomatoes, native pots, and palm wine.

Leaving this babel the visitor reaches the Basket makers from Wangara selling long narrow baskets used chiefly by the kola buyers to carry their kola to the far north.

There are firewood merchants, and petty traders who offer pipes, tobacco, spoons, matches, blue and beads.

Lastly there are a few groups of Banda women preparing plantains boiled in palm oil and rice fufu to sell to travellers arriving at the market.

The Wenchi market is the largest on the western side of the Gold Coast and people come from far afield to trade there.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many, and the African lorry owner-driver is becoming a problem on account of his successful competition with the railway. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day ; he is almost entirely without overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport on the Gold Coast is exceedingly cheap and is probably run on an uneconomic basis.

### Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the department of Animal Health, which includes a veterinary laboratory, a centre for training Africans in veterinary work and animal husbandry and a stock improvement and experimental farm.

The veterinary laboratory, which was opened in May, 1932, is now fully equipped and organised and is producing the vaccines and sera necessary for the completion of anti-rinderpest immunisation. Other laboratory products are manufactured and some research has been undertaken. Now that rinderpest is thoroughly under control, trypanosomiasis of domestic animals is probably the principal obstacle to livestock husbandry and improvement. Most of the indigenous animals are very resistant and casualties are few ; but loss of condition, mal-nutrition and the absence of domestic stock from certain areas are caused by this disease. The anti-trypanosomiasis work has so far consisted mainly of the extensive clearing of vegetation with a view to eradicating the tsetse fly. A close study of the bionomics of the riverine tsetse, *g. palpalis* and *tachinoides*, which are the principal vectors in the livestock areas, was carried out by the laboratory staff. The extensive clearing experiment on the river Naboggo at Pong-Tamale has shown that the fly can be eliminated easily and inexpensively from very large tracts of country. An important definite fact, which has been proved, is that the clearing of large trees on the river banks is quite unnecessary as long as all the fringing bush and low shade is cut down and thoroughly burned.



Rinderpest has now been eliminated from the Northern Territories, where all the cattle have been immunised, with the exception of some 15,000 in the immediate vicinity of the laboratory. They are necessary in order to provide the essential susceptible cattle without which the laboratory could not produce its anti-rinderpest products. Since the inception of the scheme over 130,000 head of cattle have been permanently immunised and all young cattle are systematically inoculated each year. The average annual mortality rate is only four per thousand, which represents an absolute minimum if permanent immunity is to be ensured. This scheme has greatly impressed the stock-owning Africans of the Northern Territories. That the attitude of the chiefs, the people and the Fulani herdsmen is now one of complete confidence is proved by the fact that the inhabitants of the Northern Territories are buying large numbers of cattle for breeding in the adjacent parts of French West Africa, where all the cattle are susceptible to rinderpest and continual outbreaks of the disease occur. Cattle represent the capital of the northern folk and are almost the sole economic wealth of the protectorate. The Gold Coast generally suffers from a great scarcity of meat and meat products, for which a market is always available as is proved by the steady maintenance of the numbers of cattle imported during the economic slump. The immunisation of the cattle in the coastal plains of the Eastern Province of the Colony has already begun and about 2,000 out of an estimated total of 25,000 head in that area were dealt with during March, 1934. These cattle are owned mainly by absentee town-dwellers and are tended by hired Fulani. The lack of interest shown by the people of this part of the country is in marked contrast to the attitude of the cattle-owners in the Northern Territories.

A serious outbreak of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia occurred and, though under control, is still in existence. In the past rinderpest masked this enzootic disease, which is likely to be more in evidence with the disappearance of the former epizootic. Citrated formalised vaccine made from pleural exudate has been used to inoculate the in-contacts, but results have so far been inconclusive.

Anthrax, rabies and tick-borne protozoal diseases were among other pathogenic conditions encountered.

#### *Animal Husbandry.*

The native administration farms which were started during the previous year have been stocked and are now fully established. Seven have been opened and several more are under construction. The enthusiastic support given to this scheme has been remarkable; the best farms are those operated by the most efficient of the native administrations. A very large farm has been formed at Yendi,



the headquarters of the Dagomba state, and cattle are brought there from all over that area. The Na is taking a marked personal interest in the venture, which has definitely shown the people that this scheme is their own and not purely a Government enterprise. Wherever the necessary co-operation between the native administration, Government and the people occurs, personal touch with the stock-owner is being maintained. "Mixed farming," of which the main features are the use of oxen for ploughing, the production of fodder crops, and manuring, has also been started at two of these farms and it is hoped that others will adopt these methods. Since cultivation with ploughs and cultivators was substituted for hand labour at Pong-Tamale, numerous farmers have come in to see the work carried out by these improved methods and widespread interest has been aroused. All farm overseers employed by the native administrations have been trained to break oxen and to plough.

*Pong-Tamale Livestock Farm.*

This is the central Government livestock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Native administration farm overseers are trained here and courses for literate Africans in pig and poultry culture are also given, as a result of which the latter pupils start such farms of their own in Ashanti and the Colony. Considerable success has followed the introduction of bulls from the Fouta Djallon Hills in French Guinea, where the best type of the unhumped West African shorthorn cattle is produced. These Malinke or Fouta cattle are much better than the ordinary West African shorthorn and cross-breeding with them produces an improved animal which retains its powers of resistance to the local protozoal and other diseases. Zebu bulls are also used for the improvement of the strain.

Fifty-two improved cattle, 10 rams, 56 pure and cross-bred Yorkshire pigs and 354 pure-bred poultry were issued or sold from the farm for breeding purposes in 1933-34.

Considerable advance was made in the production of fodder as more land came under cultivation, the total area of such land being now well over 200 acres. Considerable attention has been devoted to the production of hay and to the revival of ensilage in tower silos. The previous pit silos were not successful on account of the high percentage of moisture caused by the rains. Cassava is grown in abundance as the main root crop.

The number of livestock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

			1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Cattle	...	...	50,434	39,001	48,621	51,778
Sheep and goats	...	...	68,869	31,771	55,054	47,589
Horses	...	...	984	1,098	747	608

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £19,405 5s. 1d. which is again a record and over £4,000 in excess of the total cost of the department of Animal Health.

The livestock industry is in a particularly healthy and prosperous condition. There is ample room for extension, with an assured market and no fear of over-production at any rate for many years.

### Forestry.

The forest zone, i.e. the area within the limits and subjected to the influence of the closed forest type, is approximately 25,540 square miles. This zone includes the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate.

It is estimated that there are some 13,900 square miles still under forest. This area is not continuous; it is honeycombed almost throughout by patches of farm cultivation of varying extent. Large blocks of forest are rare and only to be found in the Western Province of the Colony and western Ashanti. Deforestation by means of shifting cultivation has been at the average rate of 300 square miles per annum for the past 40 years. Necessity must, in course of time, cause this system of shifting cultivation to give place to a surer and more economic method, but at present there are no signs of progress in this direction.

Protection has been the dominating feature in the forest policy of the Gold Coast. It has as its object the creation and maintenance of a sufficient area of forest reserves, suitably distributed to fulfil the purposes of maintaining water supplies, of preserving the humid climatic conditions necessary for the major agricultural industries, of preventing erosion and of creating a reserve of forest products for future use.

More attention has been paid to the productive side of forestry during the past year. Within the forest zone an estimated annual demand for some eighty million cubic feet of firewood and about two million cubic feet of timber has to be met. The existing forests can more than meet this demand, and in addition those forests which are accessible to export routes could provide an annual exportable surplus of merchantable and potentially merchantable timber.

At present the forests of this country are sufficient to supply all needs, but continued deforestation is a grave danger. The demand for timber, firewood and minor forest produce, and for protective areas, requires that 6,500 square miles shall remain permanently afforested.



Of these 6,500 square miles, 3,376 square miles have been protected, an increase of 319 square miles during the year, and some 400 square miles have been selected for demarcation, making a total of 3,776 square miles. This is far short of the total area required.

Native authorities are whenever possible given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of bye-laws, the Forestry department acting in an advisory capacity. If, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute such reserves, or having constituted them fail to administer them satisfactorily, the Forests Ordinance is applied and Government through the Forestry department assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed. In other words, the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty.

Under the Concessions Ordinance of 1927 the department is given authority to control the working of concessions with a view to preventing the exploitation of forest on such areas and to ensuring their complete recovery after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood. Re-afforestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber industry has not recovered from the effects of the economic depression : exports of mahogany show a further decline of 50,000 cubic feet. From the figures appended for the last five years it will be seen that the exports to continental countries were considerably greater than in any previous year, while those to the United Kingdom and the United States of America decreased. Other woods show a slight increase in exports. The demand improved greatly towards the end of the year.

The local timber industry has largely been in the hands of cutters who lack financial stability and who employ uneconomical methods for the extraction and manufacture of logs. The result has been that the quality of the logs exported has been very poor and quantity has been substituted for quality, with the result that the market has been flooded with inferior timber. During the latter part of the year closer touch was obtained with these cutters and an attempt was made to gain their confidence. These efforts were welcomed and, as a result of the advice given, losses on inferior timber were avoided.

Encouragement and advice were given to the cutters regarding the formation of associations on joint-stock principles, whereby their financial resources could be increased and stabilised. One group of cutters actually formed one of these associations and, with the aid of a bank and a firm of brokers, are now actively engaged in the production of high-class logs. These logs are graded by the Utilisation Officer, who was specially trained at the Research Institute at Princes Risborough, and a consignment



of such timber will shortly be put on the English market. Every log will bear the hammer mark of Government, and only graded logs will be included in the consignment. By this means, rather than by legislation, it is hoped to establish a system whereby buyers can be assured of obtaining a product of a reasonably high standard.

It is gratifying to note that enquiries regarding other woods are being received from merchants overseas. One, mansonia, a very handsome wood, has been exported during the year to the extent of 1,500 cubic feet or possibly even more because 1,800 cubic feet were included in the category of walnut logs a certain proportion, if not all, of which may have been mansonia. There is every hope that, with the help of the Utilisation Officer, the industry will revive and the trade be considerably enlarged owing to the introduction of economic methods of extraction and the exploitation of other desirable woods.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. During the year industries using such products came into greater prominence and the need arose for putting the users of cane for furniture and of fibres for brush-ware and cordage into touch with persons who were in a position to produce them on a commercial scale. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African Industries Bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, might be made more widely known. The Bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments. In addition, these forest products have been the subject of enquiry from firms in England, and sample consignments of the produce asked for have been sent.



### Minerals.

*Gold.*—During the year under review the gold won amounted to 308,960 fine ounces having a value at par of £1,312,471 as compared with 284,841 fine ounces and £1,210,003, respectively, for the previous year.

The improvement is due to the increased tonnage mined and treated by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi, Ariston Gold Mines (1929) Limited at Prestea, Taquah and Abosso Mines at Aboso, and to the entry of Bibiani Mines (1927) at Bibiani into the list of producers to the extent of 9,637 ounces of fine gold.

The following mines have entered the development stage viz: Konongo Gold Mines at Konongo in Ashanti; Tarkwa Banket West at Obuom, Ashanti; Bogosu Mine north-east of Prestea and Gold Coast Banket Areas at the old Fanti Mine on the banket reef south of Aboso.

No working for alluvial gold was done during the year.

*Manganese.*—The only mine producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, that at Nsuta the property of the African Manganese Company.

The ore exported amounted to 318,492 wet tons having a value of £400,345 f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 73,099 tons and £122,582 for the previous year.

These figures show an increase of 245,393 tons and £277,763 in value.

This welcome improvement in the situation of the mining of manganese at Nsuta is due partly to the greater efficiency of working and partly to the improved industrial conditions in Europe.

*Diamonds.*—There were exported during the year 1,142,268 carats valued at £615,943, as compared with 863,722 carats valued at £560,284 in the previous year, an increase of 278,546 in the number of carats and £55,659 in value.

The increased export is a reflex of the industrial improvement in Europe.

Production was confined to the same four companies which have been operating now for some years in the Western Akim and Birim districts, namely, the Consolidated African Selection Trust Ltd., the West African Diamond Syndicate Ltd., the Holland Syndicate, and Cayco (London) Ltd.

*Labour.*—The average number of Europeans and Africans employed in mining and prospecting during the year amounted to 365 and 16,453, respectively, as compared with 261 and 12,319 for the previous year. The increase was due partly to the increased tonnage mined, but mainly to the vigorous exploration of the various reefs known to exist.

The supply of labour of a good type has been ample.



*Concessions.*—Eleven certificates of validity for mining concessions were granted during the year. Of these none were granted in Ashanti. One hundred and fourteen prospecting licences and four mining licences were granted in the Colony and thirty-four prospecting licences and two mining licences in Ashanti.

*Legislation.*—A fifteen per cent export duty on the gold premium was imposed during the year.

*General.*—The most prominent among non-producing companies, the Gold Coast Selection Trust, has instituted an extensive campaign of exploratory and prospecting work.

Another feature of interest is the commencement of mining operations in two districts in the Northern Territories, namely Mamprusi, Northern and Western Gonja.

There are a number of proposals which, if carried out, should result in the further expansion of the mining industry.

## CHAPTER VII.

## COMMERCE.

## Imports.

The value of all imports for the year 1933 was £5,543,354 being £61,865 or 1 per cent less than the value of imports for 1932.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1929–33 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i> ... ..	3,433,829	2,991,425	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ...	1,729,554	1,569,593	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967
Specific — wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ... ..	708,313	591,118	183,687	186,256	132,076
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes) ... ..	2,976,591	2,617,614	1,308,393	930,679	872,015
Specie and currency notes ... ..	454,067	441,818	358,094	253,810	446,870
2—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	779,866	741,495	370,492	279,607	184,798
Specie and currency notes ... ..	161	707	1,285	—	126
Total ...	10,082,381	8,953,770	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354

The statement given below shews the percentage of the total quantity of cotton goods which were supplied by the United Kingdom in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

<i>Cotton manufactures.</i>	1931.	1932.	1933.
Bleached piece goods ... ..	95.51	92.64	64.10
Dyed piece goods ... ..	88.32	91.62	86.87
Coloured piece goods ... ..	96.30	95.32	67.03
Grey piece goods ... ..	93.01	94.51	54.60
Printed piece goods ... ..	78.00	85.11	78.44
Velveteen piece goods ... ..	55.75	82.25	64.25
Sewing cotton ... ..	86.35	82.75	91.52

In paragraph 15 of the Trade Report for 1932 it was stated that there were good reasons for the belief that Japan would increase considerably her share of the import trade in cotton goods in 1933. This statement has been fully justified as in all classes of cotton manufactures, except dyed piece goods and sewing cotton, Japanese importations have gained considerable ground. Relatively large consignments of Soviet cottons (particularly grey bafts) were also imported.

The following statement distinguishes the principal makes of cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1933 :—

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Ford ... ..	40	9	49	Chevrolet ...	281	—	281
Austin ... ..	20	20	40	Ford ... ..	233	—	233
Morris ... ..	5	33	38	Bedford ...	101	1	102
Vauxhall ...	21	7	28	International	12	—	12
Chevrolet ...	20	3	23	Reo ... ..	8	—	8
Buick ... ..	1	8	9	Other kinds	2	—	2
Standard ...	2	5	7				
Hillman ...	1	5	6				
Armstrong							
Siddeley ...	1	4	5				
Talbot ... ..	—	5	5				
Other kinds ...	4	34	38				
Total ... ..	115	133	248		637	1	638

Of a total importation of 886 motor cars and lorries 579 were supplied by the United States of America and 291 by the United Kingdom.

Of the 638 lorries 532 came from the United States of America and 104 from the United Kingdom.

Of the 248 motor cars 187 came from the United Kingdom and 47 from the United States of America.

Of 42 motor cycles imported 38 came from the United Kingdom, which also supplied 1,103 of 1,151 bicycles imported.

### Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1933 was £8,048,484 being £300,395 or 4 per cent less than the value of exports for 1932.



The following table shows in comparative form the value of the exports arranged in classes for the past five years:—

Classes.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Domestic products and manufactures (excluding bullion) ...	11,530,760	8,855,054	6,504,092	6,329,130	5,957,980
Foreign products and manufactures (excluding bullion, specie, and currency notes) ...	96,353	154,232	117,550 (a)	81,001 (b) (c)	80,386
Bullion ...	869,863	1,055,634	1,069,629	1,693,869	1,841,883
Specie and currency notes ...	180,740	1,222,468	1,609,349	244,879	168,235
Total ...	12,677,716	11,287,388	9,300,620	8,348,879	8,048,484

(a) Including silver bullion, valued at £48, re-exported.

(b) Including silver bullion, valued at £1,296, re-exported.

(c) The value shewn includes the value of fine ounces of gold as assessed at time of shipment. In 1929, 1930 and 1931 the figures include the estimated value at parity of bullion ounces.

The following table gives particulars of the principal domestic articles exported by sea and overland during the years 1932 and 1933.

Article.	1932.		1933.		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa ...	233,745	£ 5,511,360	236,117	£ 4,971,478	+	2,372 — 539,882
Gold ...	286,568	1,692,565	294,373	1,841,883	+	7,805 + 149,318
Diamonds ...	842,297	536,946	803,985	518,400	—	38,312 — 18,546
Rubber ...	23,990	315	51,699	778	+	27,709 + 463
Kola nuts ...	7,101	6,789	4,987	4,331	—	2,114 — 2,458
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	1,373	2,304	1,995	3,425	+	622 + 1,121
Manganese Ore ...	50,688	123,627	265,140	357,366	+	214,452 + 233,739
Copra ...	1,777	20,077	1,138	11,434	—	639 — 8,643
Palm kernels ...	6,999	60,283	3,013	23,240	—	3,986 — 37,043
Palm oil ...	702	10,688	17	179	—	685 — 10,509
Timber—unmanufactured ...	299,936	37,389	245,105	30,319	—	54,831 — 7,070
Cotton lint ...	160,487	563	83,716	389	—	76,771 — 174



## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following table shows in comparative form the gross Customs and Excise Revenue under the various heads for the years 1932 and 1933 :—

Head of Revenue.	1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORT DUTIES.	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i> ... ..	364,352	226,066	—	138,286
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ... ..	733,060	1,019,565	286,505	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ... ..	269,815	221,677	—	48,138
EXPORT DUTIES.				
Cocoa .. ..	272,702	275,469	2,767	—
Diamond ... ..	25,757	24,686	—	1,071
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1,083	875	—	208
Kola nuts ... ..	6,219	8,561	2,342	—
Gold ... ..	—	71,734	71,734	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents ... ..	1,601	1,990	389	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	321	348	27	—
Excise Duty ... ..	—	6,903	6,903	—
Other Miscellaneous ... ..	4,241	4,513	272	—
HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES.				
Accra Harbour Dues ... ..	4,544	23,172	18,628	—
Light Dues ... ..	5,374	5,993	619	—
Total gross receipts ... ..	1,689,069	1,891,552	390,186	187,703
Duties drawn back, over-entered, and abated ... ..	28,259	23,698	—	4,561
Total net receipts ... ..	1,660,810	1,867,854	390,186	183,142

## GENERAL COURSE OF PRICES.

Index prices of the majority of imported goods were lower than they were in 1932. In 1933 the average f.o.b. value per ton of cocoa was £21.1. In 1932 the similar value was £23.6. The average f.o.b. value per ton for 1933 was the lowest ever recorded in this Colony.

The lower prices paid for palm kernels, palm oil, and copra which ruled throughout the year partly explain the decreased exports. At the same time increased quantities of palm oil were consumed locally for domestic purposes and as a basis for the manufacture of soap.

## INDEX PRICES IN 1932 AND 1933 (1930 = 100).

*(As declared on Customs Entries).*

IMPORTED GOODS.						1932.	1933.
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—							
Pilot or ships'	...	...	...	...	...	102	90
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	112	95
Cotton manufactures :—							
Bleached	...	...	...	...	...	71	63
Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	69	68
Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	65	62
Grey	...	...	...	...	...	76	71
Printed	...	...	...	...	...	75	69
Sewing	...	...	...	...	...	82	67
Yarn	...	...	...	...	...	87	76
Fish, all kinds :—							
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	...	...	...	...	...	104	94
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars or bottles	...	...	...	...	...	86	67
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	77	69
Flour (wheaten)	...	...	...	...	...	86	76
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	111	111
Meats :—							
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	...	...	...	...	...	85	82
Canned and bottled	...	...	...	...	...	76	59
Smoked or cured	...	...	...	...	...	45	38
Corrugated iron sheets	...	...	...	...	...	77	84
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	74	76
Salt, other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	108	108
Soap, other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	90	79
Sugar (refined)	...	...	...	...	...	84	80
Tobacco :—							
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	108	87
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	123	136
Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	104	103
Wood and timber :—							
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	...	...	...	...	...	106	124
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed	...	...	...	...	...	99	135

## EXPORTED GOODS.

Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	57
Diamonds	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	84
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	37
Manganese	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	69
Copra	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	59
Kola nuts	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	40
Palm kernels	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	60
Palm oil	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	42
Mahogany	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	113

## DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external sea-borne trade of the Colony for the years 1913 and 1933, respectively.

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1913.	1933.	1913.	1933.	1913.	1933.
United Kingdom ...	70.32	55.82	68.01	45.51	68.96	49.57
British West Africa ...	.72	2.68	2.89	.28	2.00	1.23
Other parts of the British Empire ...	.56	2.82	—	2.31	.23	2.51
Total British Empire	71.60	61.32	70.90	48.10	71.19	53.31
United States of America	7.17	12.84	2.01	16.83	4.14	15.26
Germany ...	11.02	8.52	17.90	19.48	15.07	15.16
Holland ...	5.39	5.04	—	7.81	2.21	6.72
France ...	1.26	1.51	9.08	1.75	5.86	1.66
Other foreign countries	3.56	10.77	.11	6.03	1.53	7.89
Total foreign countries	28.40	38.68	29.10	51.90	28.81	46.69
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 61.32 per cent of the total import trade and is less by 2.68 per cent than similar trade for the year 1932.

The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 55.82, or 3.90 per cent less than in 1932.

Imports from British West Africa were 2.68 per cent or .34 per cent more than in 1932.

The share of the import trade taken by the United States of America, Holland and France in 1933 was slightly less, while that of Germany was larger by 1.25 per cent.

The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Holland, and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—



Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1929	48.54	28.78	16.79	29.81	11.87	16.91	7.68	12.14	4.22	3.64
1930	51.62	33.95	15.75	15.89	11.65	22.53	7.09	14.69	3.71	2.96
1931	54.67	38.68	17.50	18.48	7.53	15.69	5.49	18.47	3.52	1.73
1932	59.72	46.88	13.47	20.55	7.27	17.46	5.62	9.15	1.68	1.03
1933	55.82	45.51	12.84	16.83	8.52	19.48	5.04	7.81	1.51	1.75

Japan's share of the import trade during the last three years is as follows :—

1931	...	...	...	.67 per cent.
1932	...	...	...	1.33 „ „
1933	...	...	...	3.27 „ „

Our export trade with Japan was nil.

The following table shows the principal countries with which the external sea-borne trade of the Colony was carried on during 1933 together with the values of such import and export trade :—

Countries.					Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					£	£	£
United Kingdom...	...	...	...	...	2,824,969	3,537,904	6,362,873
British West Africa	...	...	...	...	135,904	21,539	157,443
Other parts of the British Empire	...	...	...	...	142,631	179,653	322,284
Total British Empire	...	...	...	...	3,103,504	3,739,096	6,842,600
United States of America	...	...	...	...	649,779	1,308,277	1,958,056
Germany	...	...	...	...	431,047	1,514,430	1,945,477
Holland	...	...	...	...	255,020	607,348	862,368
France	...	...	...	...	76,659	136,413	213,072
Other foreign countries	...	...	...	...	544,881	468,520	1,013,401
Total foreign countries	...	...	...	...	1,957,386	4,034,988	5,992,374
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	5,060,890	7,774,084	12,834,974

The above table does not include the value of specie and currency notes.

The attached Tables A and B show the value of the principal articles imported at ports and of the principal articles of domestic produce exported during the year under review.

It will be seen from the above paragraph that the value of the exports to the United States of America, Germany, Holland and France largely exceeded the value of the imports from these countries.

The value of the exports to the United Kingdom given in the above table includes the value of goods re-exported, viz. : £18,500. In this connection see Tables A and B.

Of the Colony's cocoa the United Kingdom took 21 per cent, of its manganese 15 per cent, of its timber 85 per cent, of its kernels 20 per cent and of its copra 29 per cent.

All the gold and diamonds exported went to the United Kingdom.





TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1933. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List.	Countries of Consignment.																		
		All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.		Other Foreign Countries.	
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Cotton Manufactures :—		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
Piece goods—	85, 82, 83, 81, 84 and 91	1,034.3	763.7	73.8	24.2	2.4	0.1	—	—	—	67.7	6.6	118.4	11.4	0.3	—	30.9	3.0	29.0	2.8
Printed ... ..	85	683.5	499.8	73.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	46.7	6.9	116.2	17.0	—	—	3.1	0.5	17.2	2.5
Dyed ... ..	82	166.2	138.9	83.6	16.0	9.6	0.1	—	—	—	3.3	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.9	5.0	3.0
Coloured ... ..	83	72.8	51.3	70.5	7.4	10.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	—	—	11.3	15.5	2.4	3.3
Bleached ... ..	81	71.3	49.1	68.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	10.5	14.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.6	10.7	3.8	5.3
Grey ... ..	84	29.9	16.9	56.5	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	7.0	23.4	0.2	0.7	—	—	5.4	18.1	0.3	1.0
Velveteen ... ..	91	10.6	7.7	72.6	0.1	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.0	0.5	4.7	—	—	1.9	17.9	0.3	2.8
Other kinds—	86 to 88	99.9	71.5	71.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.9	4.6	4.6	6.7	6.7	0.9	0.9	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0
Sewing ... ..	86	23.2	21.5	92.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.3	5.6
Unenumerated including fents, handkerchiefs, not in the piece, towels and yarns (except apparel) ... ..	86a, 86b, 86c, 87 and 88	76.7	50.0	65.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.5	4.3	5.6	6.7	8.7	0.8	1.1	8.0	10.4	4.7	6.1
Oils (not edible) ... ..	170, 167, 168, 169 and 171	373.0	23.2	6.2	3.1	0.8	—	—	299.4	80.3	16.5	4.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	—	—	29.2	7.8
Motor Spirit ... ..	170	218.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	—	—	203.3	93.1	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	12.9	5.9
Illuminating (kerosene) ... ..	167	91.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	—	—	72.4	79.1	1.2	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	17.3
Lubricating ... ..	168	40.2	14.7	36.6	0.5	1.2	—	—	22.0	54.7	2.2	5.5	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.0
Fuel including other kinds ... ..	169 and 171	23.0	7.2	31.3	—	—	—	—	1.7	7.4	13.1	57.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.6	—	—	0.1	0.4
Tobacco:—	214 to 217	308.8	239.2	77.4	0.8	0.2	—	—	67.2	21.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.3
Manufactured ... ..	215, 216 and 217	240.8	239.1	99.3	0.6	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
Unmanufactured ... ..	214	68.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	67.1	98.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.8
Iron and Steel Manufactures:—	152 to 155	296.5	197.4	66.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	3.7	1.2	58.0	19.6	6.2	2.1	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.7	28.3	9.5
Other kinds ... ..	155	159.5	88.2	55.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.3	37.3	23.4	5.7	3.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.8	25.9	16.2
Corrugated iron sheets ... ..	152	91.2	90.1	98.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.8
Buckets, pails and basins ... ..	153	24.7	17.1	69.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	19.9	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	3.2	1.4	5.7
Lamps and lanterns ... ..	154	21.1	2.0	9.5	—	—	—	—	3.3	15.6	15.4	73.0	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.4
Machinery:—	131 to 140	221.0	198.2	89.7	0.8	0.4	—	—	5.3	2.4	8.4	3.8	6.4	2.9	0.4	0.2	—	—	1.5	0.6
Mining and Gold Dredging ... ..	135	154.8	140.7	90.9	—	—	—	—	4.6	3.0	4.8	3.1	3.7	2.4	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.6
Unenumerated ... ..	131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139 and 140	40.8	32.6	79.9	0.8	2.0	—	—	0.7	1.7	3.5	8.6	2.3	5.6	0.4	1.0	—	—	0.5	1.2
Electrical ... ..	132	25.4	24.9	98.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Silk Manufactures ... ..	195a to 195c	163.1	79.5	48.7	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	—	—	23.5	14.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	35.5	21.8	19.0	11.7
Piece goods ... ..	195a	110.8	48.7	43.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	—	—	18.6	16.8	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	28.2	25.4	12.3	11.1
Other kinds (except apparel) ... ..	195b and 195c	52.3	30.8	58.9	1.7	3.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	4.9	9.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	7.3	14.0	6.7	12.8
Motor cars and lorries and parts ... ..	51 and 52	150.6	53.5	35.5	2.1	1.4	—	—	90.7	60.2	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6
Bags and sacks ... ..	24	144.2	44.0	30.5	—	—	90.5	62.8	0.1	0.1	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	—	—	2.6	1.8
Flour (Wheaten) ... ..	104	127.5	8.1	6.4	—	—	7.0	5.5	112.1	87.8	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Grain—Rice ... ..	102	117.0	10.0	8.5	—	—	40.9	35.0	—	—	36.5	31.2	21.1	18.0	8.4	7.2	—	—	0.1	0.1
Meats:—	144 to 148	113.8	30.4	26.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.9	2.5	18.5	16.3	13.4	11.8	0.5	0.4	—	—	48.0	42.2
Canned and bottled ... ..	145	54.6	7.9	14.5	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.3	12.2	22.3	0.5	1.0	—	—	32.4	59.3
Beef and pork ... ..	144	42.0	5.6	13.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	2.0	4.8	17.7	42.1	1.2	2.9	—	—	—	—	15.4	36.7
Smoked or cured, including fresh and other kinds ... ..	147, 146 and 148	17.2	16.9	98.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.2
Fish:—	94 to 96	100.0	7.8	7.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	21.8	21.8	4.8	4.8	6.9	6.9	0.3	0.3	—	—	57.5	57.5
Canned or preserved ... ..	94	55.9	3.9	7.0	—	—	0.2	0.4	21.8	39.0	4.2	7.5	6.9	12.3	0.2	0.4	—	—	18.7	33.4
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled including fresh ... ..	95 and 96	44.1	3.9	8.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.6	1.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	38.8	88.0
Apparel:—	7 to 7e	90.1	58.5	64.9	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	26.8	29.8		





## The Value of the Principal Articles exported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

In Thousands of £.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.												
Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.	
			Value.	Percent-age.	Value.	Percent-age.	Value.	Percent-age.	Value.	Percent-age.	Value.	Percent-age.
Cocoa	10	£ 4,883.5	£ 1,047.2	21.4	£ —	—	£ 133.0	2.7	£ 1,249.5	25.6	£ 1,484.4	30.4
Gold	6	1,841.9	1,841.9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamonds	14	518.4	518.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	36	357.4	54.6	15.3	—	—	46.5	13.0	52.1	14.6	0.7	0.2
Timber	59 & 60	30.3	25.7	84.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	7.3	0.8	2.6
Palm Kernels	43	22.7	4.5	19.8	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.8	15.4	67.8
Copra	40	11.4	3.3	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	43.9
Hides, other kinds	29, 31 and 33	10.9	7.1	65.1	—	—	—	—	2.8	25.7	0.3	2.8
Oils, other kinds	49	6.2	6.2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides (cattle) untanned	27	3.4	0.3	8.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.9	2.3	67.7
Kola nuts	42	2.8	0.1	3.6	1.1	39.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	10.7
Coffee, raw	11	1.1	0.3	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	72.7
Rubber	24	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	100.0
Ivory	34	0.4	0.2	50.0	0.1	25.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	25.0
Palm oil	46	0.2	0.2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	—	12.7	9.4	74.0	2.0	15.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.8
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	7,704.1	3,519.4	45.7	3.2	0.1	179.5	2.3	1,307.1	17.0	1,511.0	19.6
Re-exports :—												
Bullion, specie and currency notes	—	138.4	102.2	73.8	20.0	14.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	—	70.0	18.5	26.4	18.3	26.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.7	3.4	4.9
Total Re-exports	—	208.4	120.7	57.9	38.3	18.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	3.4	1.6
Grand Total, Exports and Re-exports	—	7,912.5	3,640.1	46.0	41.5	0.5	179.6	2.3	1,308.3	16.6	1,514.4	19.1



TABLE B—continued.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1933.  
In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.					
	Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.	
	Value. £	Percent- age.	Value. £	Percent- age.	Value. £	Percent- age.
Cocoa ... ..	601.2	12.3	51.2	1.1	317.0	6.5
Gold ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamonds ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore ... ..	1.4	0.4	83.2	23.3	118.9	33.2
Timber ... ..	1.3	4.3	—	—	0.3	1.0
Palm Kernels ... ..	2.4	10.6	—	—	—	—
Copra ... ..	0.6	5.3	—	—	2.5	21.9
Hides, other kinds ... ..	—	—	0.6	5.5	0.1	0.9
Oils, other kinds... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides (cattle) untanned ... ..	—	—	0.5	14.7	0.2	5.9
Kola nuts ... ..	—	—	—	—	1.3	46.4
Coffee raw ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palm oil ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles ... ..	—	—	—	—	1.2	9.4
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion ... ..	606.9	7.9	135.5	1.7	441.5	5.7
Re-exports:—						
Bullion, specie and currency notes ... ..	—	—	—	—	16.2	11.7
Other articles ... ..	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	27.1	38.7
Total Re-exports ... ..	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	43.3	20.7
Grand Total Exports and						

Belgium £37.8 = 0.8%. Italy £109.2 = 2.2%. Denmark £35.1 = 0.7%. Poland £66.5 = 1.4%. Sweden £47.1 = 1.0%. Norway £19.7 = 0.4%.

Belgium £16.0 = 4.5%. Italy £1.8 = 0.5%. Spain £5.6 = 1.5%. Norway £95.5 = 26.7%.

Italy £2.5 = 21.9%.

Dahomey £1.1 = 39.3%.

French Togoland £16.2 = 11.7%. Senegal £2.1 = 3.0%. Spanish Guinea £1.3 = 1.9%. Liberia £2.4 = 3.4%. Ivory Coast £14.7 = 21.0%. Fernando Po £2.1 = 3.0%. French Togoland £2.6 = 3.7%.

**Customs Tariff** (*summarised*).

The Customs tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—

Cardigans, Jerseys and Pullovers	6d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Shirts	9d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Singlets	3d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Socks and Stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Bags and Sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce	2d. each.
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Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter	2s. per imperial gallon.
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Cotton manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)

(i) Bleached	Admitted as such by the Comptroller	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.	per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d.	„ „ „
(iii) Coloured		1d.	„ „ „
(iv) Grey		$\frac{3}{4}$ d.	„ „ „
(v) Printed		$1\frac{1}{4}$ d.	„ „ „

Fents	6d. per lb.
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Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.
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Towels	2d. „ „ „
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Velveen	3d. „ „ „
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Yarn	3d. per lb.
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## Spirits :—

Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and  
other potable spirits ... .. £1 13s. 6d. per imperial  
gallon of 50° per centum of  
pure alcohol by Tralles  
Alcoholometer.

Obscured spirits ... .. £1 13s. 6d. per imperial  
gallon.

Perfumed spirits ... .. £1 15s. per imperial gallon.

## Wine :—

Sparkling ... .. 12s. per imperial gallon.

Still ... .. 4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon  
according to strength.

## Tobacco :—

Unmanufactured ... .. 2s. 3d. per lb.

## Manufactured :—

Cigars ... .. 10s. per lb.

## Cigarettes :—

(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net  
per thousand ... .. 2s. 6d. per 100.

(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net  
per thousand ... .. 10s. per lb.

## Other manufactured tobacco

and snuff ... .. 6s. per lb.

## Silk manufactures :—

Noil Cloth ... .. 1½d. per square yard.

## Oil :—

Illuminating ... .. 8d. per imperial gallon at 80°  
Fahrenheit.

Lubricating ... .. 3d. per imperial gallon.

Motor spirit ... .. 10d. per imperial gallon at 80°  
Fahrenheit.

## Silk (artificial) manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves) 2½d. per square yard.

Handkerchiefs, not in the piece,  
but excluding pocket handker-  
chiefs ... .. 2½d. per square yard.

Newsprint ... .. 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition a surtax of five per cent of the rates of duty is levied in addition to the said rates on all items set out in the table of import duties, with the exception of spirits and cotton manufactures which are exempted from such surtax.



The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa	...	...	...	...	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Mahogany, cedar and baku	...	...	...	...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	...	...	...	...	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of Cap. 34.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

#### Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	...	...	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.
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## CHAPTER VIII.

## WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
<i>Government Departments.</i>		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers      ...      ...	1s. 2d. a day      ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers      ...      ...	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	} 48 hours a week.
apprentices      ...      ...	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans      ...      ...	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers,      cleaners, etc.      ...      ...	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters,      drivers, machinists, boiler- makers, etc.      ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
<i>Commercial.</i>		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour      ...	£3 to £10 a year with free board and lodging.	no fixed hours.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices      and skilled tradesmen      ...	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks      ...      ...	£3 per month      ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen      ...      ...	£1 5s. per month	
stewards      ...      ...	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. Not only do urban and rural values vary in a marked degree, but the monetary basis on which the cost of living index is ordinarily established bears in this country but little relation to the real cost of living. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

The continued trade depression has resulted in a decrease in the spending power of the population generally, but this in the main has caused little hardship in a country where land for farming is plentiful and the essentials of life are obtainable with the minimum of labour. The decrease in spending power has been somewhat set off by a fall in the price of native foodstuffs and of imported articles. While it may be said that the standard of living has not been noticeably affected by the general depression, the amount of money in circulation and the buried resources of the family unit have shrunk almost below the pre-war level.



## CHAPTER IX.

## EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

*(a)* **The Colony and Ashanti.**

There are twenty Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and five in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 4,196 boys and 1,370 girls and a total average attendance of 5,359. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 263, of whom 234 were employed in the primary schools and 29 in the technical and middle boarding schools. One was lent to a chief's school at Beyin and two to Achimota College.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1933 was 361, and of the known non-assisted schools 245.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	...	...	...	1
A. M. E. Zion Mission	...	...	...	7
Basel Mission	...	...	...	1
English Church Mission	...	...	...	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	81
Methodist Mission	...	...	...	67
Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	116
Scottish Mission	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic Missions :—				
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	...	...	...	25
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	...	...	...	32
Seventh Day Adventist	...	...	...	2
Undenominational	...	...	...	8

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, they receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantshipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements for the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1933 there were 271 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 131 were being trained in woodwork, 60 in masonry and 80 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the transport department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the



workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1933 was as follows :—

Achimota College	...	...	...	83
Akropong Training College	...	...	...	130
St. Augustine's Training College	...	...	...	55
Wesley College	...	...	...	85
Total				353

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong training college, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's training college at Amisano trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a small training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee of £15 per annum has been introduced. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges including that at Achimota are inspected by a board of officers of the Education department.



Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment ; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Six teams entered for the contest held in 1933 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

#### **(b) The Northern Territories.**

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1933 was 453, of whom 27 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place.

There are four mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission and one by the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1933 was 377, of whom 107 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 107 girls attending mission primary schools are included 57 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 14 in training.

(c) **Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.**

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1934 was as follows :—

Kindergarten	...	...	...	...	...	30
Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	...	63
Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	120
Secondary School	...	...	...	...	...	87
Training College (Boys)			...	...	...	81
Teacher Students (Girls)			...	...	...	32
University	...	...	...	...	...	21
Special Course	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 436 <hr/>

Of the above 132 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934 the Council is constituted as follows :—

- (a) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;
- (b) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;
- (c) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education ;
- (d) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff ;
- (e) The Principal ; and
- (f) The Director of Education.

**Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.**

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present one Rover crew, 1,636 Scouts and 886 Wolf Cubs, while there are thirteen companies of Guides and six Brownie Packs.



## CHAPTER X.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines :—Elder Dempster, Limited ; the United Africa Company, Limited ; Holland-West Africa ; Woermann ; Chargeurs Réunis ; Fabre Fraissinet ; American-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

*Takoradi Harbour.*

In the year 1933–34 the vessels using the port shewed an increase of 25 per cent as compared with the previous year and the total tonnage of cargo handled was 525,523. The number of passengers landed was 2,562 and those who embarked numbered 2,287.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1934	£3,175,662
Gross receipts ... ..	144,126
Working expenditure ... ..	25,249
Net receipts ... ..	118,877
Gross expenditure ... ..	178,646
Deficit ... ..	34,520
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts ... ..	17.52%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure	3.74%

The deepening of the harbour to specified depths over certain areas is proceeding steadily. Nearly 80 per cent of the revised programme has been completed including the approach channel to the cargo and manganese wharves and in front of the west lighter wharf.



## Railway.

### *Mileage Operated.*

The main line of 3' 6" gauge runs in a northerly direction from Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 361 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
Takoradi-Sekondi ... ..	7
Inchaban Junction-Inchaban ... ..	4
Tarkwa-Prestea ... ..	19
Huni Valley-Kade ... ..	99
Accra-Weija ... ..	10

The Weija branch has a 2' 6" gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1933-34 was 500 miles.

### *Finance.*

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1934	£9,242,458
Gross earnings ... ..	796,730
Working expenditure (including pensions and gratuities) ... ..	407,337
Net earnings ... ..	389,393
Gross expenditure ... ..	878,661
Deficit ... ..	81,931
Percentage of working expenditure to gross earnings ... ..	51.13%
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	4.21%

### *Traffic.*

The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,060,626, a decrease of 84,130 involving a reduction in revenue of £13,153 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 663,180, an increase of 272,103 tons with a corresponding increase of £125,771 in revenue as compared with the year 1932-33.

The principal commodities carried were :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Decrease : Tons.</i>
Building materials ... ..	9,938	540
Corn, native ... ..	964	1,050
Cotton goods ... ..	2,348	743
Explosives ... ..	591	164
Fish, native ... ..	2,332	752
Hardware ... ..	1,970	2,262
Minerals, sand, etc. ... ..	540	1,404

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons Carried.</i>	<i>Decrease : Tons.</i>
Native produce ... ..	7,716	492
Salt ... ..	4,263	17
Soap ... ..	921	257
Timber logs exported ... ..	5,085	482
Timber, native, not exported ...	3,354	309

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Increase : Tons.</i>
Bags and sacks ... ..	2,942	454
Chemicals and drugs ... ..	544	193
Coal and coke ... ..	2,913	1,334
Cocoa ... ..	125,860	3,873
Firewood ... ..	107,035	7,408
Imported foodstuffs ... ..	8,658	568
Manganese ... ..	335,927	262,828
Mining machinery and materials	6,142	3,185
Paints and oils ... ..	3,385	863
Shooks and heads ... ..	817	406

#### *Locomotives and Rolling Stock.*

The Railway owns eighty-three locomotives, including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,207,695, an increase of 84,637 miles as compared with 1932-33.

Two oil tank wagons for the Shell Company of West Africa, Limited were received from England and were prepared for service.

#### *Electric Power.*

Three hundred and sixty-nine additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,614,286, an increase of 58,993 units or 3.79 per cent as compared with the previous year.

#### *Buildings, etc.*

Owing to the continued need for economy little or no work was carried out apart from maintenance.

#### *Capital Works.*

The installation of a pipe-borne water supply from the new reservoir to the railway property and bungalows at Kumasi was completed by the Public Works department during the year.

#### *Stores.*

Owing to the continued financial depression closer indenting was necessary, with the result that the Stores Suspense Account was reduced by £2,710. It is interesting to note that this account has been reduced from £88,285 to £43,891, a decrease of £44,394, since the 31st March, 1929.



### *Transport Service.*

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight tons of material were handled for Government departments.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 493 with 283 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 602 officers with 150 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £992 and the earnings were £390. Harbour dues amounting to £448 were collected from Government departments.

### **Roads and Motor Transport.**

On the 31st March, 1934 there were about 6,200 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast.

Of these, 1,937 miles were maintained by the Public Works department at an average cost per mile of £46, a reduction of £7 6s. as compared with the previous year. These roads comprised 411 miles of tarmet, 58 miles of tar-sprayed gravel and 1,468 miles of gravel.

The construction of about twenty miles of new roads was begun during the year.

Many of the rivers are crossed by means of ferries, of which some are maintained by Government and others are leased to the United Africa Company, Limited.

In Accra the town council maintains a regular service of motor omnibuses, and privately-owned vehicles of a similar type operate between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.

Privately-owned lorries carrying both passengers and goods ply for hire on all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

### **Lighting and Electric Power.**

The total number of B.O.T. units supplied by the Government electric power plants in Accra, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi and Tamale was 1,359,111, an increase of 27,081 units as compared with the previous year.

### **Posts and Telegraphs.**

Decreased business in all branches of the service except telegraphs produced a decline in net cash revenue from £98,148 in 1932-33 to £91,484. Expenditure was £129,968 as compared with £129,573 in 1932-33.

Amounts due to depositors in the post office savings bank rose from £94,183 at the 1st January, 1932 to £102,653 in 1933 and £114,955 in 1934, the latter figure representing an average of £6. 7s. standing to the credit of each of the 18,077 depositors at the 1st January, 1934. The low average deposit is due to the large proportion of small depositors such as schoolboys and wage-earners.



The increase in deposits indicates a tendency to thrift rather than an improvement in economic conditions.

Statistics of business transacted are as follows :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Letters, etc. ... ..	5,055,703	5,494,727	439,024	—
Money orders ... ..	£151,803	£153,630	£1,827	—
Postal orders ... ..	£153,819	£141,665	—	£12,154
Parcels ... ..	61,017	63,658	2,641	—
Parcels revenue ... ..	£9,071	£7,216	—	£1,855
C.O.D. collections ... ..	£43,872	£36,554	—	£7,318
Telegraph revenue ... ..	£24,461	£21,880	—	£2,581
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern Telegraph Company ...	£10,281	£11,700	£1,419	—
Telephones ... ..	£34,636	£32,690	—	£1,946
Savings bank deposits ... ..	£71,213	£79,867	£8,654	—
Savings bank withdrawals ... ..	£65,338	£70,487	£5,149	—
Savings bank depositors ... ..	16,152	18,077	1,925	—

### *Telephones and Telegraphs.*

Three new telephone exchanges were opened during the year including one at the important mining centre of Prestea, and one hundred and five new subscribers' telephones were installed against one hundred and twenty-seven surrendered.

Approximately twenty-seven miles of new main telephone line and twenty-one miles of new telegraph line were constructed, and about seventeen miles of route totally rebuilt. For five miles of the latter locally-made reinforced concrete poles were used, while for a further distance of 55½ miles the old system of wooden poles was strengthened by replacements and by the substitution of iron poles at regular intervals.

Seven hundred and fifty-nine miles of route were overhauled, 1,197 miles of bush cleared, and 586 miles of iron pole route repainted. Maintenance work was carried out in connection with the Railway electrical signalling apparatus, and instruction was given in the Railway signalling school which was transferred from Accra to Takoradi.

The department maintains its own motor mail vans. Running costs have been reduced to 2¼d. per mile in some cases.

### *Wireless.*

Takoradi wireless station dealt with 2,156 radiograms during the year and returned a net revenue of £339 7s. 6d.

### *Post Office Directory.*

A directory of Gold Coast residents was compiled in 1933 as a supplement to the post office handbook. A charge of 2s. each is made to subscribers, of whom there were 786 in 1933 and 960 in the 1934 edition.

## CHAPTER XI.

**BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.****Banking.**

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has thirteen branches and the latter seven.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 73 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 415 cocoa-producers' co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 8,828 and a paid-up share capital of £7,200 on the 31st March, 1934. These societies during the year sold 4,223 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a price premium.

**Currency.**

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, British currency notes and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1934 was £66,642 and of alloy coin £3,553,965. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £144,800. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £695,809 were in circulation.

**Weights and Measures.**

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 1,325 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 143 were rejected.

## CHAPTER XII.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**

The department comprises civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches and has charge of the construction, supervision and maintenance of all public buildings and roads (except chiefs' roads), waterworks, electric power stations (except Sekondi and Takoradi controlled by the Railway), drainage, etc., and carries out investigations for water supplies and the development of hydraulic power.

The staff of the department consists of 107 European officers of whom seven are seconded to the town councils of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi and the Kumasi Public Health Board, and 162 African officers of whom one is seconded to the Sekondi town council.

**Extraordinary Works.**

The continuation of the financial depression precluded a programme of any magnitude and only £8,244 was voted for a number of small works.

**Loan Works.***(a) Supreme Court—Accra.*

This building was opened by the Governor on the 5th April, 1933. The estimated cost was £75,000 and the actual cost £70,050.

*(b) Kumasi Waterworks.*

The supply was inaugurated by the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti on the 29th March, 1934. The estimated cost of the scheme was £260,000 and the actual expenditure £226,000.



## CHAPTER XIII.

## JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

## Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sitting of the courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a divisional court or affirming a conviction in a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

The Supreme Court consists of divisional courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides, while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930 prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of provinces and districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the divisional courts and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the judge of the appropriate court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

The Chief Law Officer and head of the Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the courts in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

Under Ordinances Ashanti No. 2 of 1933 and Northern Territories No. 2 of 1933 barristers and solicitors are now allowed to practise before the courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

During the period under review 39 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and nineteen civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total appeals and civil actions in the divisional courts show a decrease as compared with those of last year.

In the superior courts there were 188 convictions in criminal cases, a decrease of 22 as compared with those of the previous year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 25,139 convictions, being 1,110 more than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

### Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).



The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties, and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The criminal investigation department has filed 38,130 fingerprints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last three years :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Cases reported ... ..	24,316	27,486	26,034
Persons prosecuted ... ..	25,440	29,750	27,022
Persons convicted ... ..	20,743	23,875	22,399

The following are the details for the past year :—

5,177 persons were sent to prison.  
 14,906 persons paid their fines.  
 1,274 persons were cautioned.  
 380 persons were bound over.  
 423 persons were committed to higher courts.  
 239 juveniles were dealt with.

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22,399

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Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.



The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1932, 1933 and the first quarter of 1934 was as follows :—

				<i>Private Cars.</i>	<i>Motor Lorries.</i>	<i>Motor Cycles.</i>	<i>Trailers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	...	...	...	2,036	5,022	464	595	8,177
1933	...	...	...	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934 (1st quarter)	...	...	...	1,329	3,358	390	473	5,550

### Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which four are central prisons accommodating long-sentence prisoners. The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by European and African instructors :— tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, masonry, laundry work, brush-making, mat-weaving and string-making.

The last named is a new industry and string of very good quality is produced from sansevieria and wild pine-apple.

These industries in addition to producing revenue are of reformatory value, as on discharge a considerable number of prisoners settle down to the trades they have learnt instead of reverting to crime. From recent enquiries it has been found that at least sixty ex-convicts have set up their own establishments and are leading honest lives.

At Kumasi, Sekondi and Tamale are farms producing ground crops for prisoners' rations. Kumasi also has a brick-field with appliances to turn out a properly compressed brick, and a vegetable garden producing English vegetables.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African gaolers in direct control.

The chief work performed is conservancy, station work, farming and other work of an unskilled nature.

There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. At other prisons they occupy special cells and are kept apart from convict prisoners as far as existing conditions permit.

Elmina prison has special wards for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together. Accommodation does not permit of their location in separate cells. There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons.

The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. The most common diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws and malaria, which are contracted before admission.

There were 43 deaths, or 21.66 per thousand.

The average daily population for the year was 1,985 as compared with 1,927 in the previous year. This increase was largely due to the number of committals for illicit distillation and other offences against the liquor laws. Prisons in the Eastern Province received most of the prisoners for these offences. At Keta prison, for instance, the maximum population was 112 whilst 46 was the highest maximum reached in the previous year.

Prisoners' rations are prepared in accordance with the diet scale. They have been good and sufficient. Owing to the reduction in price of foodstuffs and the development of prison farms the cost of rationing has been very cheap. With the exception of a few prisons where the population is very small, all food is prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are provided with steam cooking plants.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a prisoners' aid society is extremely remote.

There were seven executions as compared with twenty-four in the previous year.

The boys' home at Ada is an institution for the reformation of male juvenile offenders and is under the control of the Salvation Army. Boys are retained to the age of eighteen years and receive educational and vocational training.

There were three admissions and four discharges. Of the four boys discharged, two have found regular employment and one is with his parents and is doing well.



## CHAPTER XIV.

## LEGISLATION.

The ordinances dealt with in this report were among those enacted during the financial year 1933–34.

**Gold Coast Colony.**

Thirty-seven ordinances were passed during the period under review of which the most important are the following :—

The Beer Ordinance—No. 9 of 1933—provides for the regulation and control of the manufacture of beer in the Colony and for the levying and collection of excise duty thereon. A somewhat elaborate system of control is introduced inasmuch as the excise duty is chargeable upon the quantity and specific gravity of the worts produced and not upon the quantity of beer manufactured.

The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance—No. 10 of 1933—provides for the regulation of the importation and sale of folded woven goods, and was introduced to bring about uniformity with the law in the other West African Colonies.

The Cocoa Industry Regulation Ordinance—No. 14 of 1934—provides for the inspection of cocoa and for the prescription of the standards of quality of cocoa intended for export. The export of cocoa below a specific quality standard is prohibited.

The Evidence (British and Foreign Documents) Ordinance—No. 15 of 1934—gives the Governor in Council power to facilitate the production and proof of certain official foreign documents and certificates which are required for use in legal proceedings and for other legal purposes in the Colony, and to give effect to reciprocal agreements to be concluded with other parts of the Empire and foreign countries to dispense with the legalization of such documents.

The Waterworks Ordinance—No. 20 of 1934—provides for the management and regulation of water supplies in the Colony. Hitherto the capital expenditure and the cost of maintenance of water supplies in the Colony fell on the general taxpayer and this ordinance makes provision by means of a water rate for the payment for those supplies by the persons who enjoy their benefit.

The Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance—No. 21 of 1934—makes provision for dealing with offences in connection with injuries to electric lines and with fraudulent abstraction of electricity.



It also makes certain modifications in the law of sedition and provides a comprehensive definition of "seditious intention." Furthermore power is given to the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation of newspapers, books and other documents of a seditious character.

Penalties for directing and being present at trials by ordeal are also provided.

### **Ashanti.**

The following five ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

*No. 8 of 1933.*—The Stamp (Duty Exemption) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

*No. 9 of 1933.*—The Land (Perpetual Succession) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

*No. 10 of 1933.*—The Powers of Attorney Ordinance, 1933.

*No. 11 of 1933.*—The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

*No. 12 of 1933.*—The Native Jurisdiction Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

### **Northern Territories.**

The following two ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

*No. 6 of 1933.*—The Powers of Attorney Ordinance, 1933.

*No. 7 of 1933.*—The Commissioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.

### **Togoland under British Mandate.**

The following two ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

*No. 2 of 1933.*—The Land and Native Rights, 1931 (Application) Ordinance, 1933.

*No. 3 of 1933.*—The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance, 1933.

Of the above the most important is the following :—

The Land and Native Rights, 1931 (Application) Ordinance—No. 2 of 1933—provides for the application to the Northern Section of Togoland of the law in respect of native rights to land in force in the Northern Territories Protectorate. By the application of this law the lands are to be under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or

indirect, of the natives. There are certain reservations in respect to titles and interests acquired prior to the commencement of the ordinance but subject to this, lands will be held in future under certificates of occupancy granted by the Governor subject to the payment of rent and such other conditions as may be imposed.

## CHAPTER XV.

## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£		£
1928-29	...	...	3,913,529 (b)		4,629,294 (a) (c)
1929-30	...	...	3,397,324		3,932,022 (a)
1930-31	...	...	3,499,418 (d)		3,744,010 (a)
1931-32	...	...	2,284,299		2,823,752
1932-33	...	...	2,670,786 (e)		2,673,482
1933-34	...	...	2,684,925 (f)		2,313,096

(a) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (d).

(b) Includes £305,000 transferred to revenue from Reserve Fund to meet the claims referred to in (c).

(c) Includes £305,000 for settlement of certain claims connected with the Enemy Property Control Ordinance, 1918.

(d) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.

(e) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(f) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

<i>Head.</i>			1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
			£	£	£
Customs	...	...	2,603,108	2,489,575	1,735,198
Licences	...	...	230,749	215,901	224,047
Fees	...	...	193,643	216,986	235,894
Railway (net surplus)	...	...	133,916	31,724	—
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	125,812	127,615	119,585
Sundry and Extraordinary	...	...	626,301	315,523	1,184,694
Total	...	...	3,913,529	3,397,324	3,499,418

<i>Head.</i>			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
			£	£	£
Customs	...	...	1,473,587	1,647,628	1,823,465
Licences	...	...	188,823	198,345	180,638
Fees	...	...	227,486	203,469	192,513
Railway (net surplus)	...	...	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	105,764	94,251	91,427
Sundry and Extraordinary	...	...	288,639	527,093	396,882
Total	...	...	2,284,299	2,670,786	2,684,925



The working of the year 1933–34 may be summarised as under :—

<i>Revenue</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,684,925
<i>Expenditure (general budget) :—</i>							
Recurrent	...	...	...	...	£2,189,437		
Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	11,035		
						2,200,472	
Surplus—general budget	...	...	...	...		484,453	
<i>Deduct :—</i>							
Railway deficit	...	...	...	...	£78,407		
Takoradi harbour deficit	...	...	...	...	34,217		
						112,624	
Net surplus 1933–34	...	...	...	...		£371,829	

Low prices of cocoa, competition from road traffic and the continued world-wide economic depression account for the deficits on both the Railway and Harbour working. The comparative figures for 1933–34 and 1932–33 are :—

*Railway.*

				1932–33.	1933–34.
Expenditure	...	...	...	£889,390	£876,556
Revenue	...	...	...	680,530	798,149
Deficit	...	...	...	£208,860	£78,407

*Takoradi harbour.*

Expenditure	...	...	...	£180,998	£178,343
Revenue	...	...	...	90,134	144,126
Deficit	...	...	...	£90,864	£34,217

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1934, amounted to £2,706,485 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	...	...	...	£622,493
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (Surplus assets thereof)	...	...	...	10,302
General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	1,301,476
Railway Renewals Fund	...	...	...	537,177
Supplementary Sinking Fund (not included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities)	...	...	...	235,037
				£2,706,485

### Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1934, were as follows :—

Cash balance ... ..	£159,946
Investments ... ..	1,881,332
Unallocated stores ... ..	114,336
General advance accounts ... ..	62,771
Municipal loan accounts ... ..	65,767
Joint Colonial Funds ... ..	585,000
	<hr/>
	£2,869,152

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

Special Funds and Reserves ...	£2,144,254
General deposit accounts ... ..	50,540
Drafts and remittances ... ..	241
Investment adjustment account ...	8,121
Railway workshop suspense account	1,071
Loan account ... ..	42,432
	<hr/>
	2,246,659
	<hr/>
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of ... ..	£622,493
	<hr/>

The above statement does not include the Supplementary Sinking Fund and Sinking Funds investments in respect of the public debt.

### Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1934, was £12,961,000, and the Sinking Funds together with the Supplementary Sinking Fund (£235,037) for the redemption of debt amounted to £2,485,192.

### Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties ... ..	£1,823,465
Harbour and light dues ... ..	30,603
Licences, etc. ... ..	180,638

Customs duties represent 67.9 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Geological Survey.

*Gold.*—The survey of the gold resources of the Colony and Ashanti was continued and almost completed as far north as the latitude of Kumasi. The Sunyani and Wenchi Districts lying to the north of this line were also examined. Numerous prospects, several of which are worthy of more detailed investigation, were located and a new reef, containing good values where tested at the surface, was discovered near Kukuom. There are no old workings in the vicinity of the reef and the local inhabitants were unaware of the existence of gold at this place.

Geophysical investigations carried out between Anfargah and Broomassie and near Bogosu, Nkunsia and Kanyankaw proved the existence of several striking anomalies. Some of the anomalies are associated with known gold-bearing reefs but others are in places where there are no surface indications of reefs. These need further investigation.

Memoir No. 3, *The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield*, has now been published.

*Manganese.*—Several deposits of manganese ore in the district north and north-east of Sekondi were examined. None of the occurrences is of commercial importance.

*Bauxite.*—Deposits of bauxite occur in the hills near the frontier west-north-west of Sunyani. The deposits are not comparable in size or quality with those of Sefwi and Yenahin and they are too remote to be of economic importance.

*Andalusite.*—A large deposit of andalusite, a mineral used for the manufacture of sparking plugs and other refractories, was discovered near Abodum, east of Bekwai. The material is being analysed and tested to ascertain whether it is suitable for commercial use.

*Geology.*—To show the relationship between the geology and the principal gold and manganese deposits a geological map has been prepared of the country extending from the coast between Twin Rivers and the Pra to beyond the railway line from Kumasi to Bompata.

The revision of the southern section of the geological map of the Gold Coast is nearly completed.

Volcanic agglomerate and tuffs of pleistocene or recent age were found in two localities within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Lake Bosumtwi. They prove that the crater in which the lake occurs is of volcanic



origin and not of meteoritic origin. Although the lake has risen at the rate of nearly a foot a year for the past 60 or 70 years at least, it is certain that the lake was at one time about 150 feet above its present level. Fossil fishes and plants were found in lake beds (clays and sands) more than 100 feet thick and in places 150 feet above the level of the lake.

Dr. E. White of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London reports that the small collection of fossil fishes from Lake Bosumtwi is of interest in that it comprises the first identifiable remains of cichlids to have been found in the fossil state.

### **Lands Department.**

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the Court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of layouts by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive layouts of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in

accordance with the layout as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the layout superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the layout of towns and villages to which no layout scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

				<i>Total Area.</i> Sq. miles.	<i>Area owned by Government.</i> Sq. miles.
Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	23,937	53
Ashanti	...	...	...	24,379	81
Northern Territories	...	...	...	30,486	32
Total				78,802	166
Mandated Territory of Togoland				13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

### Survey Department.

Continued activity in mining and concession work has led to considerable demands by the public for maps, particularly those with concessions plotted on. This activity appears to be greatest in the Western Province and it has therefore been necessary to concentrate as far as possible the work of field parties in that area. Not only is it necessary to provide extra framework, but the present influx of labour into mining towns and villages such as Tarkwa and Bebianiha has made it desirable to have proper layouts made.

The output of the printing branch has been maintained both as regards diagrams and illustrations for other departments and on departmental work. The principal items of the latter were a number of field sheets on the one-inch scale and town plans on the 1/6250 scale.



The topographical branch, though handicapped by sickness and a rather prolonged and heavy rainy season, completed the revision of the Abetifi sheet for which, owing to lack of framework, it was necessary to run 175 miles of levels and 91 miles of theodolite traverse.

In the cadastral branch most of the field staff has been concentrated on the Western Province. All sections have been employed on the survey and demarcation of town layouts, lease and acquisition surveys and Forest Reserve surveys. Work has been continued in the Northern Territories on surveys of Government land and on layouts at Prang, Salaga and Tamale.

The framework section has been engaged mainly on the partial observation of a new Western Ashanti chain of primary triangulation. Sixteen stations have been fully observed and eight stations remain to be observed or to be completed. The primary traverse surround, Kete Krachi to Tamale via Yendi and south to Atebubu, was completed and computed. In the Western Province three new secondary triangulation points were fixed and a secondary traverse nearly completed from Tarkwa via Ankobra Junction, Bawdia, Akropong, Ayanfuri and thence along the motor road to Bebianiha. This traverse is tied to the triangulation at each end and near the middle at Nanankwa on the Akropong-Ayanfuri road.

Precise levelling was commenced and much work was done on the analysis of tidal observations at Takoradi to provide a satisfactory datum.



## APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Office, (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
<b>Census, 1931.</b>			
The Gold Coast, 1931 ( <i>Cardinall</i> ) ... ..	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast ( <i>Cardinall</i> ) ... ..	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census ... ..	0	12	0
(The above three volumes per set) ... ..	1	5	6
<b>Customs—</b>			
Customs Import and Export Lists ... ..	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide ... ..	0	1	0
Trade Report, 1932 ... ..	0	7	6
<b>Departmental Annual Reports—</b>			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry ... ..	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast ... ..	0	1	0
<b>Geology—</b>			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) ( <i>Whitelaw and Junner</i> ) ... ..	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) ( <i>Junner</i> ) ... ..	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) ( <i>Cooper</i> ) ... ..	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland ( <i>Robertson</i> ) ... ..	0	5	0
Microscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of certain representative igneous rocks from the Gold Coast, British West Africa (Bulletin No. 4) ( <i>Junner</i> ) ... ..	0	3	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) ( <i>Kitson</i> ) ... ..	0	1	0
Outlines of the Mineral and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) ( <i>Kitson</i> ) ... ..	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports of the Director, Geological Survey (Bulletin No. 5) ( <i>Kitson</i> ) ... ..	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) ( <i>Cooper</i> ) ... ..	0	3	0
<b>History—</b>			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ( <i>Eyre-Smith</i> ) ... ..	0	1	0
A Vanished Dynasty (Ashanti) ( <i>Fuller</i> ) ... ..	0	12	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs ( <i>Enoch Adu</i> ) ... ..	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom ... ..	0	2	6
Natives States of the Gold Coast : History and Constitution—AHANTA ( <i>Welman</i> ) ... ..	0	2	6

**Languages, Text Books—**

				£	s.	d.
A Brief Account of the Brissa Language ( <i>Chamberlain</i> )	...	...	...	0	3	0
A Preliminary Study of Nzima ( <i>Welman</i> )	...	...	...	0	1	0
A Study of the Ewe Language ( <i>Westermann</i> )	...	...	...	0	3	6
English and Nzima Key Book ( <i>Anaman</i> )	...	...	...	0	0	6
English-Ewe Dictionary ( <i>Westermann</i> )	...	...	...	0	4	6
Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises ( <i>Wilkie</i> )	...	...	...	0	3	6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II ( <i>Brown</i> )	...	...	each	0	3	0
Standard Nzima—Part I ( <i>Anaman</i> )	...	...	...	0	0	3

**Legal—**

A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast ( <i>Taylor</i> )	0	5	0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols.	0	10	6

**Subsidiary Legislation—**

Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc.	0	10	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/6 upwards.			

**Natural History—**

Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I ( <i>Bannerman</i> )	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. II ( <i>Bannerman</i> )	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. III ( <i>Bannerman</i> )	1	2	6
Vols. IV and V now in course of preparation.			
Subscription price for the complete work in 5 volumes—£5 net.			
Bird Life around Accra ( <i>Dalziel</i> )	0	0	6

**Miscellaneous—**

*Achimota in 1933	0	2	0
Address by His Excellency the Governor on Estimates, 1934–35	0	1	0
Gold Coast Handbook	0	7	6
Memorandum on Field Manufacture of Serum against Rinderpest ( <i>Simpson</i> )	0	1	0
Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to inspect the College and School, Achimota	0	1	0
The Gold Coast Handbook of Nursing	0	1	6
Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of Natives of Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ( <i>Armitage</i> )	0	1	0
Village Health	0	1	6

**Transport—**

An Analysis of the Motor Traffic Legislation of the Colonies	0	10	0
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**THE FOLLOWING PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.**

Blue Book, 1932–33—Gold Coast	...	...	...	yearly	0	15	0
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**Estimates—**

Each annual issue	0	7	6
Memorandum by Colonial Secretary on	0	2	0
Report of Select Committee on (Sessional Paper)	0	2	0

**Gazette, Gold Coast—**

Subscription, twelve months	2	0	0
Subscription, six months	1	0	0
Bound volume	1	0	0
Trade Supplement, bound volume	0	10	0
Price per copy, according to size, 1d. upwards.			

**Legislative Council Debates—**

Subscription per annum	0	10	6
Price per issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			
Empire Survey Review (issued quarterly)†	0	3	0

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast, and crossed.

\*May be purchased from the Ceylon and General Trading Co., Ltd., 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

†Vols. I and II, Nos. 1–12 are now available.

## SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra; the Wesleyan Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Kumasi; and United Africa Company, Limited, Advertising and Agencies Department, Accra.

In Great Britain they may be obtained from :—

Edward Stanford, Limited,

12–14 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.,

67 St. James Street, London, S.W.1.

Philip, Son & Nephew,

20 Church Street, Liverpool.

J. E. Cornish, Limited,

16 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited,

Easter Road, Edinburgh.

## SURVEY MAPS (PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS ONLY).

Description.			Price.	
			On Linen and folded.	Paper only.
Layered Maps	... 1 : 250,000	or nearly four miles to one inch. The height of the ground is indicated by different colours.	4/-	2/-
Standard Maps	... 1 : 125,000	or nearly two miles to one inch	4/-	2/-
Topographical Maps	1 : 62,500	or nearly one mile to one inch	4/-	2/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 6,250	One plan for each town: Accra, Koforidua, Kumasi, Keta, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Axim, Tarkwa, Dunkwa, Nsawam, Sunyani, Salt-pond, Winneba, Asamankese, Tamale, Takoradi, Kibi.	8/-	4/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 1,250	of several of the largest towns in the Colony ... For the number of plans to each town, see Maps Catalogue obtainable from all Agents, Survey Department and Government Printer.	—	2/-
Road Map	... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony	8/-	4/-
General Map	... 1 : 1,000,000	Complete map of the Gold Coast ... ..	8/-	4/-

Wall Map of West Africa 1 : 1,500,000

Size 100 x 50 inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers ... .. £1 10 0

School Map Book ... .. 0 0 4

Wall Map of the Gold Coast (3rd and Revised Edition). Size 88 x 66 inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers ... .. 1 10 0





# THE GOLD COAST



SURVEY H. Q. ACCRA 1934







# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
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